REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,075.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		Jan. 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leaves Tuticorin 3
„ Ratnagheree	27	„ Coconada 4
„ Vingorla	27	„ Nowgaum 7
„ Goa	28	„ Pondicherry 8
„ Carwar	28	„ 10
„ Mangalore	29	„ Manipulpatam 11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Cochinea 12
„ Tellicherry	31	„ Vizagapatam 13
„ Calicut	31	„ Bimlipatam 13
„ Beypore	31	„ Coringapore 14
„ Cochin	Jan 1	„ Fulta 15
„ Alleppy	1	Arrives at CALCUTTA 17

Cargo for Siogapore and China can be booked by the Steamers taking line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushreh, to and from Steamers with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GERAH, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		January 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSREH 13
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah 13
„ Gwadur	30	„ Fao 13
„ Muscat	Jan 1	„ Bushire 15
„ Jask	3	„ Bahrein 16
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Linga 20
„ Linga	5	„ Bunder Abbas 22
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask 23
„ Fao	9	„ Muscat 24
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Gwadur 26
Arrive BUSREH	10	„ Kurrachee 29
		Arrive BOMBAY ..... Feb. 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander J Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th December 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porbhander, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR, THE COAST.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PELOX, Commander W. Pead, will sail on THURSDAY, the 24th December 1874, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports, specially for the convenience of the Passengers who have to go abroad to pass the Christmas Holidays.

Hurwee, Ratnacherry, Jythapoor, Malvan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim, and C-rwar.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE GOOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bundan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Deck Passage.
Port Said	36	22	8	
Messina	38	24	9	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	56	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"TEBSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14 h November 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer CASTORE	2,700,	250	on 5th January 1875.
Steamer MEMPHIS	2 687,	250,	on 20 h January 1875.
Steamer CALYPSO	2,000,	200	on 5th February 1875.
Steamer ARETUSA	2,500,	120,	on 20th Feb. 1875.
Passenger Steamer ETTORE	3,800,	400,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Saloons have excellent first and second class accommodation, the others have no fixed Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 17th Dec. 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. DELHI	2,178	400	Dec.	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,609	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	450	„	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the month of FEBRUARY, MARCH, and APRIL.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	For.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2969	450	15th—	Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	600	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. T. Cates	2421	370	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	15th—	South mpton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	29th—	Southam ton via Canal.
				April.	
KAISHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	12th—	Soo hamp ton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 16th December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 29th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, 2,245 tons and 400 H. P., Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Singapore and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 26th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 22nd December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,697 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 600

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE,"

2807 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP "EMBLEHOPE,"

well known in the trade, and sailing positively full or not full, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY next, December 22nd, has accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450,

exclusive of Wines or Liquors which can be had or board.

In consequence of the small number of vacancies, immediate application by intending Passengers is requested by

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 6	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	4 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Post leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PALESTINE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December 1874. Agents s.s. Palestine.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICES, 429, STRAND, LONDON.
POLICIES granted on approved risks at CURRENT RATES.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

By order of Messrs. Kessowjee Toolseydass & Co., on account, and risk of Gordhandass Purshotamjee :—

10 Bales Longcloth, 7 lbs. 40 inches, Minis.
2 „ Printers, 4 lbs. 26 inches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 „ Grey T. Cloth.
2 „ Grey Jaconets.
2 Cases Color Prints.
1 „ Sample Glassware.
1 „ Fancy Bohemian Glass, consisting Water Goblets, Toilet and Scent Bottles, Fancy Scent Boxes, Hooka Bottom, &c., &c.
And a Lot of Sundry other articles.

S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1874

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. H. C. SULLIMAN and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. H. C. Sulliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the machinery, plants and stores of the said Foundry, consisting of 1 six horse-power vertical engine, with boiler and chimney in working order, green painted garden benches rested on cast iron, snake pattern stands, cast iron garden flower, plants with stands, fire proof safes, weights, smiths' hammers, fan, clocks, catch-wheels, sheaves for block, turnscrew, drilling machine, railways' iron plates, fire bars wooden moulding patterns of various descriptions, scale beam, wrought iron, water tanks, travelling crane, shafting with pulleys, steam hammer, moulding sand, facing of the shop with corrugated iron sheets, &c., lathe with shafting and pulleys, corn grinding mill by E. R. and F. Turner, drilling and punching machines, rack and pinion, wrought and cast iron screws, boiler makers' tools, anvil, smiths' bellows and forge, cast iron box (supporters, water pipes, platform scale, cast iron turn pulley, sundry cast iron furniture, shigram, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares at the Chinchpoogly Hills.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the high Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture of John Fox Bell, Esq., and another gentleman, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electroplated table spoons and forks, cruet and pickle frames, waiters, cut basin, cups, rack, table and chamber candlesticks best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room, dining room, pier, writing, wa hing, and dressing tables, easy couches, arm and without arm chairs, side board, walnuts, bed-tead, cumpost, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, single and double screens, hanging light, hanging argand lustre, pedestal and wall kerosine oil lamps, water filter, hand garden water-pump, drawing and dining-room carpets carpet and coir rugs, chintz and curtains, dispenser, bath, and cookroom furniture, &c., &c.

The Property of another Gentleman.

A Grey Australian Mare, 15-2, four year old, sound and quiet in saddle and single and double harness.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in Juggeewun Reeka's court, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of W. B. Davis, Esq., of London.

B.P.—G & Co.—64	1 Case	200 lbs	Cochineal ex s.s.	Good Hope
62-63	„	600 „	„ ex s.s.	Nio.
72-74	„	1,400 „	„ ex s.s.	Malwa.
75-81	„	1,400 „	„ ex s.s.	Hindostan.
82-89	„	1,600 „	„ ex s.s.	Avon.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Wares, at No. —, Mazagon Dock, and Road.

(By order of the Mortgagee.)

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of January next, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Mazagon, the handsome household furniture of the Rev. William Hoey Harpur, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the above will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. EDELJEE HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following varieties of sundries, viz. :

A choice selection of very pretty Christmas and New Year's presents, gilted jewellery consisting of pearl portrait frames, pearl inkstands, and scent bottles, gilted fancy watch keys of different patterns, watch chains of different sorts, with lockets, bracelets, fancy buttons and studs, &c.

Lots of fancy articles consisting of lady companions, lady's writing portmanteaus, albums, purses, hair pins, steel Albert chains, brooches and ear-ring, pomatum and powder boxes, toys of sizes, figure, flower vases, glass candlesticks, sample cards of table knives and forks, spoons, pocket note books, pocket pickets, pocket knives with fancy handles, glass beads, buttons, brass and iron padlocks, hair pins, English razors, Carpenter tools, flies, medicine bottles, scissors, sewing threads, &c.

1 Saddle complete

1 case of superior cutlery by Atkinson the same consists of pocket knives from 1 to 5 blades and with pearl, ivory and bone handles.

Few lots of very valuable books, consisting of History of Napoleon Bonnaparte, History of the Anglo-Saxon, Walker and Webster's English Pronouncing Dictionary, Parley's Tales about Animals, Parley's Tales about Europe, English into Latin and Latin into English Dictionary, by J. Dymock, LL.D., Stories of the Irish Peasantry, Baron Munchausen, Manual of Political Economy, Popular Songs, Essays on Physiognomy by Lavater, Milner and Richard, &c. &c.

Also a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Prints, Dhoties, Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, &c

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few dozen very superior fragrant Toilet Scented Soaps, by A. and F. Pears, in large Cakes.

A few fresh Dutch Cheese.

A Double-barrel Gun, by Dougall, with electro-plated Cartridge-making Apparatus complete.

A Double-barrel Rifle, by Westly Richard, complete in oak case.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1874.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Leadour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs' Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoors .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a SHOP, No. 41, Meadow Street, at present occupied by Eduljee Pallonjee, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTMAS CRUISE, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

YACHTS to start from off Apollo Bunder at 2 P.M., and the Steamer GOGO at 4 P.M. Dinner at Kennery Island 6-30 P.M. Steamer Gogo to return to Bombay at 10 P.M. Yachts and the May Frere to leave Kennery for Junjeera at day-light on CHRISTMAS DAY. May Frere to return from Junjeera a 8 A.M. on the 27th December.

F. D. PARKER, Honorary Secretary.

21st December 1874.

COCONADA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholder of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January 1875, at 2 P.M., to receive the RESIGNATION of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. as Secretaries, and to APPOINT their SUCCESSORS; and further for the purpose of amending a resolution passed at the last General Meeting of Shareholders and making such arrangements as may be necessary for providing for the financial requirements of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1874.

CHOCOLATES!!!

A Splendid assortment of Fancy BOXES containing Cakes of the best CHOCOLATE, neatly wrapped in separate fancy coloured and lace envelopes, and each box treating of a different subject, among the principal being those of—

NATURAL HISTORY.	Also
GEOGRAPHY.	ALBUMS.
BOQUETS,	CARICATURES.
BOTANY.	QUESTIONS and
BIRDS.	ANSWERS.
BEASTS.	POSTAGE STAMPS,
FISHES.	&c., &c.

Also, a few boxes (similar to the above) of Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c.

These beautifully got up boxes make the most suitable Christmas Presents for Children, being Useful, Ornamental, and Instructive.

WATSON AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is inscribed on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay : Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort ; also at Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the large and commodious PREMISES now in the occupation of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS.—FORBES & Co.

DISPLAY OF ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, at BAPTY'S. Orders are being registered.

JUST RECEIVED, Vermouth, Noelly Prah's Rs. 11-8 per dozen. Revaire, Freres. Rs. 10 per dozen. Assorted Liqueurs, Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to ALBERT KUNKLER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE, NINE YEARS OLD COGNAC (BRANDY), by Pionet Castillion and Henry Dennis Monie, in full size bottles at Rs. 30 per dozen, Cash, at EDALJEE FURDOONJEE'S.

Indian Confectionaries Depôt, No. 11, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRAN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 21st DECEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 21,000. In New York, Mid Uplands on the spot continues unaltered at 14½ cents. But futures are ¼ cent. per lb. lower.

The American figures are:—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Saturday's receipts	29,000	39,000	12,000
do. Exports to U. K.	11,000	6,000	15,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,843,000	1,577,000	1,538,000
do. Exports to U. K.	693,000	509,000	464,000

Consols to-day are still quoted at 92; French Rentes at 99½ and Bar Silver at 57½d. per oz.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 19th instant, shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O	Dec. Rs.	9,48,654
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	4,82,062
Deposits	Dec. „	6,25,080
Cash Credits Undrawn	Inc. „	35,323
Government Securities	unchanged	
Cash Credits	Dec. „	1,36,348
Loans	Dec. „	18,30,849
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	4,07,834
Bullion	Inc. „	1,09,309
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. „	4,71,884
Cash Balance at H. O.	Dec. „	70,685

Notwithstanding the reductions in the Government balance and Public Deposits, these changes are apparently in favour at greater ease, the large reduction in Loans especially, indicating a reduced demand for accommodation; and comparatively the position of the Bank is materially improved. At the same time the actual funds available are not large for the season of the year, and with anything like a large export business doing, a temporary pressure on the Bank's resources might possibly result. There is little indication at this moment however, of increased activity in cotton, and as an improvement in the position of the Government account may be looked for early in the New Year, there is no reason to apprehend enhanced rates of discount, especially with the outside market so easy as it now is.

STERLING EXCHANGE showed increased firmness again this morning, and for forward delivery, rates are quite 1/16d. higher, but ready paper is unaltered and at the close, the feeling is not quite so strong. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 10 3/16d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 ¼d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 10 ¼.	„
Documents do.	...1s. 10 15/16d.	„

On Calcutta there is no alteration, demand being still 3/16 and 60 days' sight ¾ discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet, no transactions of any amount having been reported for days past. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½; Fives and a half, Rs. 109½.

In the SHARE Market extreme quietness prevails, and although Spinning and Weaving shares are firm, with a slight advance in some cases, it arises more from the firmness of holders than from any demand on the part of buyers. Bank Shares are quiet at previous values. Mazagons have declined to Rs. 1,300 and Motussil Co. to Rs. 435 per share.

COTTON to-day has been very steady at Saturday's prices, but buyers are not operating largely, and dealers are only able to maintain present currencies in the face of the dull accounts from home owing to their present moderate stocks and the limited arrivals of New Cotton.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but steady at £2 5 to £2 7 6 for ready steamers, £2 10 for January and £2 12 6 for February loading. By sail there is little doing, quotations being £ 2 2 6 to £2 5 0 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS no sales of any importance have transpired and the position of the market is quite unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	7.2
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Rcs. Issue	605
5,250	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of E. L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A C.	175
40 000	250	155	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 19th December, compared with the statement issued on 12th December:—

LIABILITIES.	12th Dec. Rs.	19th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,46,125	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,50,375	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,31,500	
	87,25,125	87,28,009
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	48,21,573	38,72 619
Do. do. at Branches.	18,13,016	17,05, 76
Other Deposits	1,47,76,688	1,41,51,578
Post Bills	5,17,818	5,17,818
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,75,152	7,10,553
	3,23,79,672	3,13,25,628
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	25,34,363	25,35,378
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,22,093	13,85,675
Loans, on Security of do. do.	49,75,902	31,45,956
Current Accounts, overdrawn	11,790	6,437
Bills Discounted	1,18,70,704	1,22,77,738
Stamps	5,316	5,374
Dead stock	Rs. 5,06,977	
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,15,000	
	3,91,907	3,91,907
Bullion		1,09,309
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,25,905	8,97,789
Cash and Currency Notes	1,06,41,267	1,05,70,327
	3,23,79,672	3,13,25,628

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ALCEDO, 561 tons, Captain M. P. Horstrom will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE BARQUE DANIEL DRAPER, 809 tons, Captain T. Rogers, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE BARQUE MINDORA, 970 tons, Captain J. Slack will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S ss CASTORE from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of Sunday the 20th instant.

THE s s PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B Coury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, (December 18th), with a general cargo, and forty-four deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hurnee.—Mr. Thomson. For different ports.—Twenty-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. EMBLEHOPE, 1241 tons, Captain G. R. Stephenson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and Mr. Woodward, as passenger for Port Said.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 262 tons, Captain F Rauchhaupt, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Zanzibar (November 6th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Tharia Topun.

THE SHIP AMARANTH, 1,197 tons, Captain Richard Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Liverpool (August 16th), with a cargo of 1,785 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Owen and Okell.

THE s s HARALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain John Helsebery, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Geddah (December 2nd) with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. INDIA, 1,056 tons, Captain James Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Hon'ble. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Holf, Mr. Volkart and 70 deck passengers.

THE s s PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (December 18th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S M Lorena, Mrs Lorena and two children, Mr C Mender, Mrs Mender, and child, Mr W Ashdown, and ninety-two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain R J Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Underwood, Mr Pereira, Dr Cruickshanks, two persons second class, and thirty deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ELIZABETH, 505 tons, Captain B Narbett, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Rangoon (October 1st) calling at Penang, with loss of sails, left Penang, on the 4th November, she experienced heavy weather and leaving Penang, fine throughout. She brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avery, sailed yesterday for Katywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Lough and two children, Mr. T. F. Gee. For Dwarka.—Mr. H. Harrison. For different ports.—Two hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

MESSRS R RUBATTINO AND Co'S s s PERSIA, 1,014 tons, Captain T Merello, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Genoa, (November 24th) calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—866 packages wine, 34 packages butter, 72 packages liquor, 26 packages provisions and fruit, 9 packages sundries, 300 cases brandy and wine, and 4,145 packages brandy. From Genoa.—12 packages piece goods, 12 packages sundries, 143 cases fruit, and 6 packages lamps. From Leghorn—96 cases marbles, and 4 packages sundries. From Naples.—3 cases wine, From Suez.—3 packages medicine, 19 packages goods, and 30 cases drills.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Persia (s)	Movello	Genoa, Nov 24.
20	Amaranth	Hughes	Liverpool, Aug 16.
	Elizabeth	Narbett	Rangoon, Oct 11.
	Harald Haarfager	Helsberg	Jeddah, Dec 2.
	Africa	Rauchhaupt	Zanzibar, Nov 5.
21	Asia (s)	Gavin	Calcutta Nov 26.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, Dec 18.
	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Goa, Dec 18.
	India (s)	Henderson	Bussorah, Dec 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Martha Davis	Johnson	Akyab.
	Brise Lames	Duparc	Mauritius.
	Delhi (s)	Lee	Southampton.
	Penang(s)	Avery	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Coast & Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Mindora, Slack, to Coast and Calcutta.

Barque Alcedo, Harstrom, to Akyab.

Barque Daniel Draper, Rogers, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Persia, to Genoa &c.

Steamer King Arthur, to Liverpool.

Steamer Harald Haarfager, to Liverpool.

Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Czar, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.

17 Drodgon ..... Palen ..... Algoa Bay, Oct 27.

Dec. DEPARTURES.

17 Sir J. Lawrence (s). ....

Anni-Fleming ....

Peter Denny ....

MADRAS.

Dec. DEPARTURE.

17 Navarine .... Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Woodburn s, 18 bales wool, Nemsee Megjee; 78 bales cotton, N Soorchund; 62 bales cotton, Heerachund Gullakchund; 6 bales cotton, Goculdass H erjee and Co.; 273 bales cotton Rob rtson Bruth rs; 150 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee and Co.

Strathclyde s, 25 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 151 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 bales cotton, Curumsey Premjee; 135 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee; 5 bales cotton, Muthoo radass Vithuldass; 127 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 200 bales cotton. Goculdass Cullianjee; 58 bales hemp, Kessowjee Rooppee.

Emblehope s, 157½ cwts. coir yarn, Jowraz Jaitha; 125 bales cotton, Hurosomjy or Thavel and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 57 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Nathoo Soondurjee.

J. C. Stev nson s, 500 cwts. wet dates, Enderjee Moonsey; 101 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee and Co.

King Arthur s, 6 bales h des, H. S. H. Abdools; 77 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 17 bundles E. teeth, Mamedjee Tharbhoy; 12 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Domjee; 24 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 2 bundles and 126 pieces E. teeth, N. Macleland.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lima s, 2,410 cwts. linseed, Rolli Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Strathclyde s, 400 cwts. wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Nizam s, 2,677½ cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Nizam s, 4,500 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 15 cwts. ground nuts, and 245 cwts. Leone Johier and Co.; 875 cwts. wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co.

Persia s, 250 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co; 45 cwts. linseed, Leone Johier and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s, 10 cases drugs, 7 cases cheeroots, and 100 bales cotton, F. and O. Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.; 30 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 710 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s, 500 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 2,500 cwts. gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

Coromandel s, 3,911 cwts. wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following General Order relating to Drill and Instruction has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India:—As a rule the support and reserve should not be directly behind the attacking body, but should be echelloned upon it. They should steadily follow its advance, maintaining their respective distances, and act according to its success or failure.

The best Cavalry becomes to a certain extent disorganized even after a successful attack, and it is imperatively necessary that there should be an unbroken force at hand for shelter and assistance.

It cannot be supposed that, after the point of the attack is indicated, a body of Cavalry can at once assume a formation for attack.

It is necessary to have a formation for advancing over rough or broken ground, or through intervals of other troops, and for utilising casual shelter from fire. It is recommended that for this purpose each squadron in the line should be formed either in column of troops or column of fours. The officer commanding each squadron would then become responsible that while carefully preserving the general alignment and intervals, so that an accurate line can be at any time formed, he should lead his squad.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 17.

Allen, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on leave, from Schore

Addison, Brigadier Genl, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 18.

Barclay, Lieut, Bombay 28th Regt N I, to join, from Nusserabad.

G bbs, Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DECEMBER 19.

Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Tannah.

Noyes, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Thomas, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Lydiard, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Thorp, Surg Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.

DECEMBER 17.

George, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 18.

Addison, Brigadier Genl Bombay 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 19.

Cogan, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Madras via Bezwada.

Qeterhan, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Belgaum

Hervy, Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

DECEMBER 21ST.

Alsby, Lieut, Bengal 7th Dragoon Guards, to join, to England.

Millett, Lieut Col Bengal 3rd Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Pogson, Colonel, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.

George, Lieut Bengal 13th Hussars, to join, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Dec. 17.)

Mr J Gollney, Extra Asst Comr, Peshawur, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs for six months from 1st April 1875 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with thirty days' subs dary leave on full pay.

Surgn A Stephen, M S, is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surgn of Shahpur, but will continue to officiate as Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany at the Lahore Medical School, and Chemical Examiner to the Government of the Punjab.

The Hon the Lieut Gover is pleased to make the following promotions, consequent on the retirement of Maj J S Tighe, with effect from the 4th Nov 1874:—

Lieut Col H J Havers Dep Comr, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Comr, 2nd Class; Lieut Col C V de kins Asst Comr, 1st Class to be Deputy Comr 3rd Class; Capt A F P Harcourt, Asst Comr, 2nd Class, to be Asst Comr, 1st Class; and Capt C H T Marshall, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd Class.

Mr E F Henders n, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Umballah to the Jhang district.

Surgn G P Mackenzie, 1st Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence from 1st Dec 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

Maj F C Bird, Coudt, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to furlough.

Capt E Harvey, Ex Engr, Gurdaspur Division, has passed the departmental standard.

Mr W Quarry, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Supg Engr, Sirhind Canal, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1874, on which date he reported himself at that office.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, appointed to the P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, have been posted as follows, and joined their respective divisions on the dates specified below:

Mr W Scotland, Appee Engr, posted to the Special Survey Division, Lower Bari Doab Canal Circle, joined on 8th Oct 1874:

Mr B W Beale, Appee Engr, posted to the Dehra Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, joined on 2nd Nov 1874.

Mr R H McLaughlin, Appee Engr, posted to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, joined on 31st Oct 1874.

Mr C Fleming, Appee Engr, posted to the Hansi Division, Western Jamna Canal, joined on 17th Oct 1874.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 19.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Surgn R Jameson, Supt, Central Prison, Allahabad, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 14th Dec.

Mr H G Batten, Extra Asst Comr, Kumaun, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 9th Dec 1874, or subsequent date.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgn Robert Andrew King Holmes, M D, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to officiate as Supt and Medical Officer of the Central Prison at Allahabad, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr H B Goad, Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad, is deputed on special duty, with effect from Nov 3rd, until further orders.

Mr W Clifford, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Etah, to Officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad, vice Mr H B Goad on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr C F Kenyeu, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Etah, vice Mr W Clifford, or until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following postings:—

Mr W A Howe, Asst Mag and Colr, to Mainpuri, on the expiration of his privilege leave.

Mr W H Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, to Kumaun, during the absence on leave of Mr H G Batten, or until further orders.

Mr A W Lawder resumed charge from Mr T S Hesford, Ex Engr, of the Kumaun Provincial Division on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo.

Mr T F L'Estrange, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 4th grade respectively made over and received charge of the Gorakpur sub-division, Benares Provincial Division, on the 18th Nov 1874.

Mr A T Goodridge, student, Coopers Hill College, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Gorakhpur and Basti division on special duty.

Mr T B Hesford, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to special duty in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, with effect from the 1th instant.

Mr C W E Henslowe, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is appointed Asst to the Supg Engr 2nd Circle Provincial, which appointment he joined on the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1874.

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

MR. MENIST begs to notify that his experienced Assistant Mr. H. BETTS will leave BOMBAY for KURRACHEE in the course of a few days, he is furnished with a most complete assortment of the above UNEQUALLED OPTICS, and is thoroughly qualified to advise on all that relates to their selection and adaptation.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms, 103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS will be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute TO-DAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 P.M.

The Hon. F. S. CHAPLAN will preside.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
D. MACPHERSON, } cretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WHITE—November 15th, at 6 Herbert Terrace, Notting Hill, London, Mary Julia Grace, the third daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin White, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay, aged 28 years and 7 months.

BOMBAY.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—December 17th, at 44, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, the wife of Mr C Allan, of a son.

POOLE—December 10th, at Cuttack, the wife of Mr David J. Poole, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PICKANCE—WARDEN—December 16th, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gorton, William John Pickance Capt. M. S. C., to Edith Theresa, fourth daughter of the late John Warden, Esq. Member of Council, Bombay.

BAPTIST—MOORE—December 16th, at Howrah, at St Thomas' Church, by the Rev D B Morris, John Roderick Baptist, Telegraph Master, Bareilly, Rob hand, to Matilda Mary Isabella, only daughter of late Charles Thomas Moore, of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service, formerly of Howrah.

DEATH.

HILL—December 17th, at Lucknow, from the effects of a fall from his horse, Martin Mackinnon Hill, of Her Majesty's 1-14th Regiment, youngest son of Major-General G M Hill, B B C—aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1874.

THE present state of affairs on the North-West frontier shows how much good sense there was in the shrewd remark made by General John Jacob more than fifteen years ago, that, if the English first secured a commanding position for themselves by occupying Quetta with a military force, they might afterwards perhaps find it to their advantage to subsidize the Afghans; but that to subsidize this people without having previously secured the means of punishing them for breach of faith would be merely to put money into the pockets of men who would laugh at and betray their benefactors. Lord Lawrence, too, it should always be remembered, did not adopt his policy of having nothing whatever to do with the Afghans solely out of deference to public opinion at home. The Lawrence family had excellent reasons for knowing the Afghans well, and for refusing to believe that any durable alliance could be formed with a greedy, bloodthirsty, and treacherous race, whose fanatical hatred of foreigners has suffered no diminution since 1842. If, in fact, the Government of India could afford to have nothing to do with neighbouring States, no objection could reasonably have been taken to Lord Lawrence's policy of non-intervention. If there had been no encroaching power of Russia in the background, the most sensible thing our Government could have done would have been to leave the Afghans alone and let them exterminate one another at their leisure. But as regards all the States and tribes of Central Asia, it must now be quite clear even to the most sluggish and cold-blooded optimist that, if England shrinks from absorbing them into her Empire, they cannot remain independent but must speedily come under the dominion of Russia. The cardinal mistake, then, of Lord Lawrence's policy was the belief that it sufficed for the Government of India to fold its hands and do nothing in order to maintain things as they were in Central Asia. When that policy became discredited, owing to the discovery that Russia, instead of copying the passive attitude of England, never ceased advancing, the Government of India, still reluctant to use its own strength beyond the frontier, took refuge in the middle course of trying to build up an independent Afghan kingdom as a bulwark against Russia. Arms and money were freely given to Ameer Shere Ali, who, finding himself flattered and courted by his powerful neighbour, soon began to fancy that the English in India could not do without him, and that they must support him in any acts of caprice or treachery he chose to commit. So, instead of establishing a strong government by ruling his people wisely, he dishonoured the English alliance by laying a snare for his own son, with the result, probably, not of strengthening his own power, but of hastening the dismemberment of the kingdom. For it seems more than likely that Herat has been secured against the attacks of the Ameer's troops, and that this city, which England has twice gone to war to keep in Afghan hands, will now become the capital of an independent principality. Persia will probably not dare to give open aid to Yakoob Khan's partisans; but there has always been a strong Persian party in Herat, and whoever governs the city must lean on Persia if he be at enmity with the Ameer of Cabul.

Thus, then, the design of the subsidizing policy has been completely frustrated. Herat, which England has always kept a jealous watch over, is probably lost for ever to England's precious ally, just at the very time when the Russians are moving up the Attrek valley to subdue the Tekke Turcomans, and so to extend their frontier to the neighbourhood of Meshed, which is within a few marches of Herat. Yet this utter collapse of their policy seems to have taught our Government nothing, for they are still disposed to wait helplessly—for what?—and to fall back on the policy of absolute non-intervention rather than take the management of affairs beyond the frontier into their own hands. Shere Ali, if he returns a contemptuous refusal to the letter calling upon him to set Yakoob free, will receive no more presents from India; but what statesmanship can there be in abandoning such a man to his own devices? No subsidy should ever have been granted him till he had agreed to receive an English Resident at his Court and to let Jellalabad be occupied by an English garrison; and, now that there is an end to the delusion that a prince of his race and character can be a trustworthy ally, it is more than ever necessary that he should not be allowed to retain the command of the western entrance to the Khyber Pass.

But what vigour of action in this direction can be expected from a Government which will not even send an expedition to coerce the border ruffians who not only levy blackmail on traders going through the Pass, but have the audacity to come down and carry off British soldiers from under the walls of Peshawur? When the Duffias or some other set of unarmed wretches whom it seems a shameful thing to assail with powder and shot make a raid into British territory, a formidable expedition is sent out with much parade of martial energy to rescue the captives and avenge the insult offered to the British flag. But, when the Khyberees carry off the bandmaster of a British regiment, the authorities hesitate, and negotiate, and, as it would seem, are ready to pay any ransom the robbers may demand rather than be put to the inconvenience of having to occupy the principal Pass by which an enemy might invade India. Surely, the English conquerors of India are not going to revert to the policy of the degenerate Saxon kings, who whetted the appetite for plunder of barbarous foes by buying them off instead of going out to fight them?

As the recent article of our Church Gate Street contemporary is calculated to mislead the public regarding the Deputy Coroner's true position at this juncture, we think it advisable to review the case in all its bearings. Dr. Hewlett accepts the post of Surgeon to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital without resigning that of Coroner. It has been contended that he is expressly permitted to do so by section 6 of Act IV. of 1871, which provides that "any Coroner may hold simultaneously any other office under Government." This section, however, notwithstanding the absolute terms in which it is couched, is subject to the qualification that the two offices must not be incompatible, for both law and common sense require that every public servant shall discharge all his official duties in person, unless he is duly empowered to delegate the same, in whole or in part, to another. We are also bound to read the section in connection with the rest of the Act in order to ascertain the real intention of the Legislature. It has to be considered, first, whether any portion of the Coroner's duties are inconsistent with those of the Surgeon to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital; and if so, secondly, whether the Coroner can legally delegate such portion to his deputy. If he can not, then the two offices must be pronounced incompatible, and consequently incapable, in law, of being held by one and the same person. As regards the first question, it is a well-known fact that most cases before the Coroner are Hospital cases. In these the Surgeon to the Hospital is or ought to be the chief Medical witness, and as such would have to be examined upon oath by the Coroner touching the cause of death. As it would be both illegal and improper for a judicial officer to give evidence in any proceeding before himself, Dr. Hewlett clearly cannot hold inquests in cases of deaths occurring in the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital if he appears as a medical witness, officially responsible for the treatment he has pursued. His own letter to Government shows that he recognises this fact, although he has thought fit to treat the question as merely one of inconvenience. The first question must, therefore, be answered in the affirmative. As regards the second question, the Coroner is by section 38 empowered, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to appoint, "by writing under his hand, a proper person to act "for him as his deputy in the holding of inquests, "and all inquests taken and other acts done by "any such deputy, under or by virtue of any such "appointment, shall be deemed to be the acts of "the Coroner appointing him." Under this section, Dr. Hewlett appointed Dr. Blaney his Deputy some years ago. In consequence of the difficulty which has arisen by reason of his having accepted the office of Surgeon to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, Dr. Hewlett lately asked Government to allow his Deputy to hold inquests in cases of deaths occuring there. He afterwards forwarded to Government a letter from Dr. Blaney in which that gentleman pointed out the illegality of the proposed arrangement. The Government, thereupon, very properly referred the matter to the Advocate-General for his opinion. The whole question depends upon whether the Deputy Coroner has power under the Act to hold such inquests merely because the Coroner by reason of his other office is incapacitated from doing so in person. Section 38 expressly provides "that no such "Deputy shall act for any such Coroner except "during the illness of the said Coroner or during "his absence for any lawful and reasonable "cause." What is to be understood by the term, "absence" as used in the Act? The Advocate-General remarks that "the absence is not restricted "to absence from the Presidency Town, absence "from India, and the like," and considers therefore that it may mean absence from the Inquests. Can the Coroner, however, be said to be "absent "from the inquest" when he is actually present as a witness? So strained a construction is inconceivable. This important point appears to have altogether escaped the notice of the Advocate General, or he could not possibly have failed to take it into consideration. On the whole, it is clear that he considers the word "absence" to denote bodily absence only, and in this we fully concur. Again, would the absence of the Coroner during inquests in cases of deaths occurring in the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, by reason of his holding the office of Surgeon to that institution, be "absence for a lawful and "reasonable cause?" The Advocate General declares, with marked caution, that he is not prepared to say that the absence of the Coroner from such inquests is not an absence for a lawful and reasonable cause within the letter of the Act. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory opinion, the Government in its Resolution does not hesitate to inform Dr. Blaney that "it is advised that it would not be contrary "to law for him to hold inquests in the "case of deaths occurring in the Goculdass "Tejpal Hospital in the absence of the Coroner!" It is a significant fact that the Advocate General speaks only as to the letter of the Act. The proposed arrangement, however, is not only opposed to the letter, but—what is far more important—to the spirit of the Act. Nearly all the cases coming before the Coroner are Hospital cases, and of these about one fourth will be from the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. Here, then, the Coroner, by accepting the office of Surgeon to that institution, has voluntarily and deliberately incapacitated himself from performing nearly one-fourth of his public duties. Can it for one moment be contended that the Act contemplates such a case? Looking at the very stringent terms of the proviso contained in section 38, which forbids the Deputy to act except in certain specified cases, we feel sure the Legislature could never have intended that the Coroner should be allowed to permanently delegate so large a proportion of his duties to his Deputy.

That the Deputy Coroner is clearly liable to punishment for any infringement of the Coroner's Act is evident from section 41, and we can have no difficulty in comprehending why Dr. Blaney, after being advised by Counsel, should have decided to resign the post of Deputy Coroner; in fact, no other course was open to him. Section 41 says, "any Coroner or Deputy Coroner failing to comply with the provisions of this "Act, or otherwise mis-conducting himself in the "execution of his office, shall be liable to such "fine as the Chief Justice of the High Court, upon summary examination and proof of the "failure or misconduct, thinks fit to impose."

The final conclusion, therefore, must be that Dr. Hewlett ought not to hold the "office "of Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital "without resigning that of Coroner. It is "said that the question really is one of "convenience rather than of law." The only convenience, however, which the Government appears anxious to consult is that of Dr. Hewlett. The Collier and Ewelme scandals, which called forth so great an outburst of popular indignation in England and contributed so materially to the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry, must be still fresh in the minds of our readers. In each of those cases the Government of the day was guilty of a colourable evasion of the law, in violating the spirit while keeping within the letter of a statute. But we have a far worse instance of political immorality here, where both the letter and the spirit of the Coroner's Act have been completely set at naught. We appeal to His Excellency, for the sake of his own good name, to repair the wrong and thus avert the perpetuation of a gross public scandal for which he will assuredly be held chiefly responsible.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE Gaekwar has issued the following proclamation. It indicates a step in the right direction:—

It having been ascertained that owing to the fall in prices the rates of assessment press heavily on people, the Sirkar has resolved to relieve the ryots from this pressure by reducing the rates wherever reduction is found to be equitable. Accordingly, a complete enquiry is being instituted, and, wherever it be found that reduction is necessary, such reduction will be carried into effect as early as possible; but not later than the date on which the last instalment falls due. All local Revenue officers, patels, &c. are hereby required to notify and explain to the cultivators the object of this proclamation, and the Patels are hereby warned that, if, after receipt of this proclamation, the instalments of the present assessment due before the reduction is made be not satisfied, payment will be enforced and the responsibility of the Patels in aiding the District Revenue Officers will be insisted on.

In districts where Narwadharee tenure prevails a statement showing the necessary alterations to be made in the Jumabundy will be prepared and explained within the period of one month from this date.

In the remaining Districts the assessment enquiry is being prosecuted and will be completed and made public as soon as practicable.

As respects arrears of Revenue the Sirkar, having equitable regard to the fallen prices, hereby notifies that an absolute and total remission of arrears is granted in respect to those from the year 1923 down to the conclusion of the year 1927. In regard to the arrears due for the years 1928-29 and 30, the Sirkar has resolved that no demand for arrears shall be made against any cultivator for arrears of revenue, unless after full enquiry made into the particulars of each case, and more particularly into the present condition of the cultivators concerned.

19th December.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE odd position of our money market is attracting a good deal of notice, and leading to the most extraordinary amount of unprofitable speculations that I ever

...FOR ...TE.

...ONER.

...HABAD, 21st Dec.

...he 73rd Regiment was ...on Saturday safe and well.

...P. FORSYTH.

...r P. Forsyth goes to Calcutta immediately to take his seat in the Legislative Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER JAPAN.

HONGKONG, 21st December.

The Captain of the steamer Japan, which was burnt on the 17th inst., arrived here with some more of the crew and passengers yesterday. There are still several Europeans missing, also 400 Chinese passengers and many of the crew.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM.

BERLIN 21st Dec.

The judgment delivered in the trial of Count Arnim on Saturday last, exonerates the Count from the charge of embezzlement in *mala fides*, but declares the removal of ecclesiastical despatches to be a punishable offence which was however mitigated by the subsequent restoration of the documents.

The retention of the documents claimed by Count Arnim was not a criminal offence, though it was a breach of the disciplinary regulations of the Foreign Office.

The Court believes that the missing documents can be possibly discovered among the archives in Paris.

WASHINGTON, 20th Dec.

A Caucus of Republican Senators has agreed upon a Bill to provide for the redemption of green-backs commencing from the year 1879, and to replace immediately the present fractional currency by silver.

LONDON, 21st Dec.

The s.s. Manilla outward bound for Bombay has foundered off Vigo; the crew were saved.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 19th December.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 19th Dec., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sarats dull.

The London Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers.

Fair Dhollera, 4¼d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94½
4½ do. do.	95¼
5½ do. do.	101.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45-10
Chartered „ „	£14-10
Do. Mercantile „	£25
Hongkong & Shanghai Shares	£26
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	99½
Bar Silver	57½

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—Timor.

Lord Napier has consented, at the instance of the Secretary of State, to remain in India as Commander-in Chief for another year.

Messrs. M'Glashan & Gill, of Dublin, have ready a pamphlet in which an attempt will be made to prove that the character of Wolsey put into the mouth of Griffith, in 'Henry the Eighth,' is copied almost verbatim from Campion's 'History of Ireland.'

The last Cape papers to hand tell us that there is likely to be some disturbance on the Frontier. It is supposed to be brewing between the Ponda chiefs, Damas and Chengikelo, who object to our Government taking under its protection certain chiefs with whom the Pondas are not on friendly terms. The Mounted Police at Fort Brown have been moved to King William's Town, in readiness for any emergency.

We observe from the report of the Rangoon Agri-Horticultural Society that the experiment of growing potatoes in the Toungoo hills by the Karens is decidedly a success. The seed was sown, "after the first showers of the monsoon for 1874," on virgin soil, at an elevation of some 3,000 feet above the sea level, and the potatoes were dug in September and October. Messrs. Rowett, Hardinge, and Fowle report them the best sample of potatoes yet grown in British Burmah, and strongly recommend that the cultivation should be extensively encouraged on the hill tracts from whence the sample was obtained.

Colonel Wyndham, we see by the Calcutta papers, has undertaken to get up the usual Fancy Fair in aid of the Calcutta charities, and the Lieutenant Governor has come forward with the offer of the use of the grounds at Belvedere for the purpose. Colonel Wyndham had previously made an application to the Commissioner of Police to be permitted to make use of the Eden Gardens, which, as far as the general public is concerned, are more conveniently situated, but no reply had been received. Why not get up somethingsthere of the same kind for the benefit of our charities? The Victoria gardens would afford suitable accommodation for the purpose.

The *Calicut and Wynaad Observer* publishes the following singular notice in its advertising columns:—I. Vallappilagattu Seydsanavull, residing in the Kusbah Amshom of Calicut, wishing to know the merits and demerits of the Christian religion, have read books of that religion and found various doubts and incongruities, and have therefore for the last three years desired several Christians to explain to me so as to remove such doubts and incongruities. I have not yet succeeded in my desire, and therefore grieve much for it. Should any one therefore in a public place, and earnestly, convince me of the truths of Christianity, I am prepared to embrace that religion."

Very good accounts of the Instruction Camp reach us (*Pioneer*) from Rawul Pindee, where General Macdonnell seems to be winning golden opinions by the earnestness with which he is devoting himself to the work in hand, and the manner in which great capacity on his part for such work, more perceptible hitherto perhaps to those who knew him intimately than to the service at large, is now becoming manifest to all. Opportunities often in this way bring out the latent power of men little given on ordinary occasions to self-assertion. So far the work of the camp has been more methodical than brilliant, but it is understood that the troops will, before they disperse, be exercised in the performance of such duties as a frontier disturbance might at any moment impose upon them in reality.

The private soldier who shot Captain Bird of the 20th Hussars, has, the *Pioneer* writes' left behind him a paper on insubordination, and tyranny practised by non-commissioned officers, which has made a great impression on the minds of men connected with the the service at home. There is a strong *à priori* probability that men drawn from the classes which at present recruit the non-commissioned ranks would behave with harshness and injustice when placed in positions of authority, and this is certainly supported by frequent complaints from the men beneath them. Yet there must be non-commissioned officers, and their authority must be maintained. The moral is, that non-commissioned officers should be vigilant to punish anything like real tyranny by sergeants, as one of the worst offences against discipline that can be committed, and that they should set an example themselves in the art of combining consideration for inferiors with firmness.

The last volume of Prof. Max Muller's edition of the 'Rig-Veda,' with the commentary of Sáyanáchárya, which will be out next week, is a volume of 1,240 pages, 4to., considerably larger therefore than the five preceding volumes of this work. It begins with a Preface of sixty pages, giving a full account of the principles of criticism followed in the restoration of the text. Then follow thirty-two pages of various readings. The Sanskrit text and commentary of the last Ashtaka, occupy 618 pages; afterwards follow tables, giving the names of the poets, deities, and metres for each hymn, a complete Sarvanukrama. Then we have alphabetical indices of the poets and deities, and a complete index of the beginnings of each verse of the 'RigVeda.' In addition to this we have received the second part of the 'Index Verborum,' the most complete concordance that any book can boast of; and, lastly, an index of the final words in all compounds occurring in the text.

The following letter from the Governor of Maine to Mr. George Lynas, of Middlesborough, has been published:—"State of Maine, Executive Department Augusta, October 28, 1874. Dear Sir,—Yours of the 7th inst., inquiring as to the working of the law prohibiting drinking-houses and tippling-shops (familiarly known as the "Maine Law") in this State, is at hand Permit me to say that the effect of the law has been good, and wholly good. In more than three fourths of the State the law has been well enforced and dram-shops are unknown. In the balance of the State, comprising the large cities, the law is not so well enforced; and in Portland and Bangor, I regret to say, that we are almost as badly off as we should be if we had a license law. The result of the law on the whole, united with temperance efforts, has been to greatly reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors and lessen drunkenness in a most note, worthy degree.—Yours truly, Nedson Dingley Jun., Governor of Maine."

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* of the 23rd Nov. says, regarding Mr. Disraeli's explanation:—To-day the wits in the clubs were saying that Mr. Disraeli had sent a message to the Pope, by Archbishop Manning to the effect that when he spoke at the Lord Mayor's dinner of the "immemorial and supernatural throne" which has disappeared, he was not thinking of the temporal power of the Papacy; and that a cable message has been sent to the British Minister in China, directing him to lose no time in assuring the Celestial Court that in his remarks concerning arbitrary arrests, he had not in his mind the late case of Prince Kung. It is added, also, that Mr. Disraeli, in his embarrassment to explain what he was thinking about, let fall a hint that he had been lately reading of the "arbitrary arrests and domiciliary visits" which were made in Louisiana just before the late elections; but this coming to the ears of General Schenck, that gentleman also demanded an explanation and a disclaimer, which was at once forthcoming. So that this new phase of the Asian mystery is as profound a mystery as ever.

The *Bombay Guardian*:—The *Times of India* says that the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda has very quickly got rid of the ryots who were flocking with their grievances to the Residency. He informed them that His Highness the Gaekwar had rights as well as his subjects, and told them it would be better for them to go home and till their fields than to be bringing complaints against their own Rajah. All this has a very unpleasant sound to our ears. Notoriously the Rajah's rights have long since swallowed up everybody else's, and it seemed like a dream to the people when of late they learned that they too had rights, and that it was as much the province of the British Government to see that they obtained their rights as to look after those of the Gaekwar From this dream, they seemed to be painfully recalled by the words imputed to the Agent. The ants in an ant-hill ask that the elephant's foot may not descend on their little community, and are assured by the mahout that the elephant has rights as well as they. The oppressions of many years taught the subjects of the Gaekwar that they were living under an autocracy, and nothing less than a very strong evidence of authority available for their defence could enable them so far to overcome their terror as to make mention of the wrongs they had sustained. But from present indications, we fear, that they will return to the old conviction that the dominant power is present to uphold the Rajah and *his* rights.

A writer in the *Philadelphia Reporter* communicates, says the *Medical Press and Circular*, several facts which are worthy of consideration. He addressed letters of inquiry to all the prominent Jews in the United States, asking the question, "Do the Jews ever have consumption?" From every quarter he received one reply—"The disease is very rare among them." The writer states that in an extensive practice he never saw a single case of consumption among the Jews. Why this comparative immunity from this disease? Answer to this is made by quoting (1) tables of vital statistics made up from observations in the great centres of civilization—England, Germany, France, &c. These tables reveal the following remarkable facts:—In the first five years of life, of 100 Jewish children, 12 die; of 100 Christian children, 24 die. Among 100 Christians, 38 attained to 50 years. Among 100 Jews, 54 attained 50 years. Thirteen Christians in 100 attain 70 years, while out of 100 Jews, 27 attained 70 years. One quarter of all Christians attain only 6 years, and 11 months. One quarter of all Jews attain 28 years and three months. (2) In explanation of these facts, Dr. Neufville gives the following facts: There are no proletaries among the Jews, while one-tenth of the Christians live on charity. The difference between the Christian and Jewish merchants is strikingly pointed out by the tables before quoted. These show that among 100 merchants, one-half of the Christians die before 57, while one-half of the Jews live until 67. Why this greater relative longevity, this greater immunity from disease, and tenacity of life among the Jews than among the Christians? Is it from their rigid adherance to articles of faith and the hygienic, sanitary, and dietetic regulations of their religion? The *Pacific Medical Journal* remarks that a careful scientific inquiry into the cause of the above facts would be of incalculable benefit. If it should be found that obedience to physical and other laws was the cause of their physical strength, &c., then we should learn how to rejuvenate consumptive and other degenerate classes.

ADEN.

The following is General Schneider's News Report from Aden from the 4th to the 10th December 1874:—

The Aden Madoba tribe recently made a raid from Aintead on the Somali coast and captured some camels and merchandize belonging to the Yoosuf sub-tribes at Kurrum. They were pursued by the latter. This brought on an engagement which resulted in seventeen of the Adan Madoba being killed. On the side of the Yoosuf sub-tribes, four were killed and most of the plunder was recovered.

The Ayal Shudom, a sub-tribe of the Ayal Yoonas, have gone with their Kafilas from Bulbar to Teyla; and it is said the Ameer has permitted them to export their goods at half the usual duty. It is also reported that the Ayal Judeed are likewise going to Teyla. This diversion of the export trade from Bulbar is owing to Redhwan Pasha's action, who, as already noticed, has closed this port.

H. M. S. Lapwing sailed for China on the 5th December.

H. M. S. Vulture now stationed in the Gulf of Aden left on the 7th December and will probably visit Maculla, Sangar, Kisheem and the Kooria Mooria Islands.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MALABAR, 7th December.

TRAVANCORE'S INDUSTRIAL STATUS.

The third lecture of the First Prince of Travancore now published to the world, is an able document, which forcibly and in the most convincing language deals with the question of the industrial status of the province. *That status* is undoubtedly very low. Those who have travelled through Travancore from the more fertile districts in the north to the districts of Quilon, Sherinkel, and Trevandrum in the south, will testify to the want of industry in the State and the almost total absence of enterprise in the natives,—the children of the soil,—which have kept the condition of agriculture the same as it was fifty years ago, and restricted cultivation to the production of what is necessary for immediate wants. There has been an impression that Travancore is an agricultural State, which has been taken to mean that agriculture is carried to its furthest limits; but the fact is, there has been in the last decade of years such deficiencies in the chief produce of the country, rice, that its importation has been annually increasing. The rice produced in Travancore is insufficient now for local consumption, while there is an extensive area of submerged land, especially adapted for its cultivation;—a telling commentary on the spirit of enterprise and industry in the country. This has been put before the natives of the State by the First Prince in the following words:—

Rice is our staple food. Our impression is that we grow paddy abundantly; and our people have gone even so far as to clamour for the prohibition of its exportation. But the fact is that even in years of plenty, we *import* paddy, worth five or six lakhs of Rupees. Sh uld we not feel ashamed of this? We have extensive tracts of land submerged in water. If they could be drained and reclaimed—and surely, with sufficient enterprise of capitalists brought to bear upon them, they can be—what a large addition to national wealth would they prove!

Sir Madava Row, the late Dewan, had indeed given us a glowing picture of the homestead of the agriculturist in Travancore, in one of his Administration Reports; but the rural life of the Travancoreans, if it be marked by contentment, health and comfort, has never been accompanied by industrial progress. The holder of a cocoanut plantation, the owner of a paddy tract, or the renter of a mangoe and jack-fruit tope, cultivates his holding in the same manner as his ancestors did before him; and he rests content with the result whatever it may be. It is the life of the agriculturist, which is spent so economically, and unobtrusively, that is against any progress in productive industry. An undivided family, every number of which *pro ratâ* earns a pittance, live on the joint labour of the whole, and live content. They do not believe in the laws of supply and demand; and will not take the trouble to produce exportable commodities for other markets; in the production of which the country affords all facilities, both climatic and in other respects. Sir Madava Row's description of agricultural life in Travancore might have been verified in his time; but the administration has been during [illegible] left the State, and even the peace of the conser[illegible]ved land-holder has, in many instances, been [illegible]y off-nces against his property, and agrarian crim[illegible]t the contentment and selfish ease of the land-h[illegible] (whose patrimony is thriving, however impoverished), do not, as I have said, imply agricultural industry. He is simply living on the products of his land, which are obtained by the same process as his forefathers obtained them before him; the mango, the tamarind, the jack-fruit and many other trees, which Sir Madava Row refers to as "fondly reared around," having merely grown uncared for and unattended to, from stones or seeds thrown away. Then, there are his rice lands; which at every recurring season, are ploughed by half-dead bullocks, and at each returning season yield less and less paddy from impoverishment of the soil. There is in the cultivation of rice a semblance of industry. And this has led the First Prince to observe as follows:—

I am conscious that up to a certain point the people of Travancore, more especially the poorer and lower classes, are extremely industrious. Take for instance the poor Pulayas of North Travancore working in the Puncha paddy lands. For some six or seven months of the year—that is from the beginning of the S. W. monsoon to the end of the north-eastern one, these lands are scarcely distinguishable from the adjoining lagoons, excepting by little scattered clusters of cocoanut trees amidst them. In November operations are begun; and the first process is that of draining the fields. The workmen dive into the water and lift up the fine black loam, and raise bands. When a piece of land is completely enclosed thus, one or more outlets are formed in the bunds, where tread-mills are placed and are worked by the Pulayas from morning to sunset. It is a most interesting sight. The hill squirrels in our menageries, which ceaselessly scramble over the revolving barrels in their cages, are not more active and persevering than these hardworking Pulayas.

It is nevertheless the semblance of industry; for, the "poor Pulayas" till the ground for their rich landlords; that extent of paddy lands that had ever been cultivated—and they do no more. In the following terse words, the First Prince of Travancore, refers to the lagging industry or absence of progressive industry in the land.

It has seldom or never entered into the thoughts of "the peasant or those who are much wealthier and better informed than he, to endeavour to make two blades of grass grow where only one does now, or to make that one blade twice as valuable as it now is. We have often heard people grumbling at the high prices at which rice, the staple produce of other articles are sold; and not unfrequently they speak of the good bye-gone days when they could get four or five seers of rice for a fanam. The fact is, the population has been rapidly increasing, while the cultivation of the land has been, out of all proportion, lagging behind. Paddy is the chief produce of the land; and yet the home-grown paddy does not suffice to feed our people; and foreign paddy, worth several lakhs of rupees, is annually imported. Yet no attempt worth the name is made to increase the area of this cultivation by reclaiming waste lands, of which we have abundance, or to enhance the yield of the existing lands by deep ploughing, proper manuring, judiciously selecting the best and most prolific varieties of indigenous or exotic seeds; by irrigating where it is needful and practicable, and by carefully tending the crops. Instead of all this, we fold our hands and utter idle curses on the stars that innocently course the heavens, or inveigh against the Dewan for the time being! The fault is indeed to be laid at the door of our rich landlords and capitalists and men who have received the benefits of education rather than at that of the poor and ignorant peasantry. In industrial progress, as in everything else, it devolves on the well-to-do classes to take the lead."

I have confined the above remarks to the condition of productive industry in the State, which is, as it will be inferred, somewhat unprogressive. But manufacturing industry is still more unprogressive, if it be not *nil*. While productive industry is retrogressing, manufacturing industry cannot be expected to improve. There are, of course, the country looms, which produce coarse cloth for native wear; the cloth that is woven round the waist and which covers the head of the native. Kotar has been famous for its cloth, amongst the Travancoreans, but it is nothing to speak of. The manufacture of cloth by steam should supersede the present antiquated hand-looms; and Travancore with her perennial streams, may be made to compete with Bombay or Calicutta in manufacturing industry; that is, in cloth manufacture. But this industry must go hand-in-hand, as it were, with the cultivation of cotton. Travancore must not depend for the raw material on other countries, while her soil is well adapted for the production of cotton. The cultivation of this has never been attempted on any large scale in the State, but we know that cotton has succeeded in it. The cultivation of jute and other fibrous plants will develop manufacturing industry in Travancore. At Alleppy, American enterprise has established a matting factory, in which a large quantity of coir mats is manufactured and shipped to New York. But the natives will do nothing to develop manufacturing industry; the materials for which are wasted, or can be produced in abundance. It has always been European enterprise that has led the way in Native States; and it is to be hoped that the able lecture of the First Prince will induce European capitalists to come and try hidden wealth, to adopt one of His Highness' happy expressions, that lies under the feet of the Travancoreans.

The following remarks of this enlightened Prince are deserving of reproduction:—

"Be assured that the wielding of a spade, or the driving of a plough, or the treading a watering lever, in one's own interest, is not a whit less honourable than scratching foolscap with goose-quills, taken in itself. Remember that Cincinnatus, the Dictator, after saving Rome and adding glory to its name returned to plough his fields. Remember that Garibaldi, after liberating the same historical land from modern thraldom, went back to his island home to rear cabbages. I do not mean that those who are being educated should learn to shoulder a spade or drive a plough; but with their sharpened intelligence and ability to read, they can learn much that is practical and theoretical in the various industrial operations; and the knowledge so gained can be employed, hand in hand, with the capital which our yet undeveloped country must draw to itself. At this very moment a friend at a distance wants an intelligent and trustworthy man to look after a cocoanut plantation in Travancore; and if a youth, who is constitutionally strong, who can read, write, and work simple sums in arithmetic decently, who will not speak a falsehood, or walk away with his principal's money, and who will throw to the winds the wish of wearing the University gown, or tacking certain letters of the alphabet to his name, would come forward, I can recommend him to my friend. One of the above description can easily procure all necessary information by reading the excellent little book on cocoanut cultivation which the Sirkar Book Depot contains, and by conversing with the best among neighbouring cultivators. If any friend, desirous to institute a scholarship, were to consult me about the shape which that scholarship might best take, I would surely advise him to award it for an apprenticeship in practical farming under Mr. Robertson in the Sydapett Government Farm, or in practical mechanics in the Perambore workshop, or in Mr. Deschamp's establishment, or in coffee planting under the best planter in Southern India, or in the Beypore Iron works, or in a sugar, indigo, or jute factory. I would do this because the University and service examinations will always care for themselves."

A very high compliment is paid to Mr. Devasshayam of Travancore in the First Prince's lecture. Born in the garret, as Lord Byron would say, he rose from indigence to prosperity by industry and diligence. He is the pioneer of coffee cultivation in the State. In early age, he proceeded to Ceylon, and there took employment as the coudustor of a coffee plantation on twenty rupees per month. Having saved some money, and acquired some experience, he returned to his native land; and, seeing how well the Travancore hills are adapted for coffee, applied for ground and commenced with its cultivation. Let the First Prince tell the rest, regarding this persevering man:—

"Suffice it to say that the results exceeded the fondest hopes. I have myself seen the Victoria Estate belonging to Mr. Devasshayam; and I may say that it is one of the best chosen, best managed, best looking, and best paying coffee estates I have ever seen. In his neat, picturesque, and comfortable little *chalet*, with a coy little stream of crystal water near it, with every comfort which characterises a contented and cheerful homestead, with a bracing climate, with congenial and invigorating exercise in connection with his property, with the fruits of honest labour around him, with the sweet pleasure of having, ever and anon, silently contributed to a thousand little charities, without begging of any one or crossing any one, and, above all, with a clean conscience, Mr. Devasshayam presents a model of life, every way worthy of imitation in principle. He owns now property rated at upwards of Rs. 20,000 in all; and I believe does not think of any more speculation. I may add that myself and my partner, in our Asambu Estate, have the good fortune of having secured Mr. Devasshayam's agency to look after our property."

The result of the lectures of the first Prince may not be immediately great; but much lasting good would in time be produced by them. If the administration of Travancore is drifting to anarchy and ruin, as it does; there is the certainty that under the First Prince's rule, the country will recover itself, and there would be then a reign marked by general prosperity and good. Already, the First Prince has proved his stirling worth, and ability to rule the State, and in his own quiet way, he has commenced the work of "social and moral regeneration." Let me use again an expression—which is well applicable to the case,—of his people, by his able and instructive lectures.

THE "LONDON TIMES" ON TRAVANCORE.

In a long letter to the *London Times*, Mr. Routledge speaks of the position of the State of Travancore, and our relations towards it, in no uncertain strain, and the great oracle echoes the opinions expressed by its correspondent. It is satisfactory that the attention of people in England has been drawn to the undesirable condition of the Travancore administration; for, if public opinion in India has not succeeded to improve it, let the expression of the same opinion in England be conducive to the necessary improvement and reforms. The measures for such improvements and reforms are clear enough; the *Times* and its correspondent are correct to the nail, when they assert that the British Government has the right to interfere in the internal administration of protected States, in order to ensure good government and security to the subjects. It was Lord Napier's Government in the Madras Presidency that initiated the stupid and insensate policy of non-interference in Travancore matters, which has been ever since followed with almost criminal pertinacity, even in the face of the treaty with that State. That treaty provides for British intervention should the government of the Province fall into anarchy and disorder, should the departments become disorganized, and in particular, should there be any influence exercised by courtiers to the detriment of the interests of the State and the people. When, in 1855, Travancore was found on the brink of insolvency and ruin, Lord Harris at once into fered and advised the Maharajah to improve the administration. Sir Madava Row then was appointed Dewan and by his administrative ability and tact, he succeeded in saving Travancore, in replenishing the treasury and making the province the "Model State" that it was. A writer, writing on the administration of Sir Madava Row, states:—"When Sir Madava Row took up the helm of the Travancore State-bark, the country was in a very anarchical condition, and insolvent, and there was corruption and bribery rampant. Krishna Rao but a most unde-irable hair-loom to his successor, and it is due to the energy, ability and perseverance of Sir Madava Row aided by the advice of Mr. Maltby, the Resident, that Travancore flourished in after years. Had Mr. Maltby remained longer in India than he did, Sir Madava Row would have consolidated the Government of the State and made it constitutional." But that able statesman was forced to resign by the Maharajah, egged on by the court intriguers who surround him. From the time of Sir Madava Row's resignation, dates the retrogressive tendency of the Travancore administration. It is now more than retrogressive; it is weak and corrupt. Mr. Seshia Shastry, the present Dewan is, of course, honest; but he is a mere automaton without independence and cannot do anything to arrest the evil influence of the courtiers and the growing corruption of the Departments. I must state that when I impugn the Travancore administration, I impugn it as a whole. In the present state of things, the remedy is in active interference. As in the case of Baroda, let a Commission be appointed to enquire into the state of things in Travancore, let the Maharajah be required to dismiss the vampires in his Court, to improve the administration, and to reform the Departments. The view of the *Times* that, when we support the Native States by our arms, we should insist upon good government, is essentially correct. For, it is not just to the subjects to keep up the native princes who perpetuate a system of oppression and misgovernment, when, in the absence of our support, those subjects can rid themselves of unjust and tyrannical rulers by rebellion. If we protect the Maharajah, we should protect his subjects. If then, after the enquiries which such a Commission as I suggest would institute, Travancore continues to be badly governed, it will be time for the British Government to remove the Maharajah in favour of a successor.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

It is now generally known that the Maharajah of Travancore will visit Calcutta His Highness will leave Trevandrum about the middle of January, and will be accompanied by a large retinue. When the Maharajah attended the Grand Durbar of Native Princes held by Lord Northbrook, he promised the Governor General to visit him at Calcutta, and it is in fulfilment of this promise that he is about visiting the City of Palaces. If social etiquette would permit it, it is to be hoped that this opportunity would be taken by Lord Northbrook to advise the sovereign of Travancore to improve the administration of his State. The Maharajah will be absent from Travancore for two months. The rulers of Travancore and Cochin never before travelled beyond their own territories; and the trips of the Maharajah of Travancore to Bombay and Benares, and now to Calcutta show that, in one respect at least, he has some advanced views. Cochin has never been out yet; and this is perhaps due to Cochin's ignorance of the English language. On the return of Travancore from the trip to Bombay and Benares, he kicked up a dust with his late Dewan, Sir Madava Row, and forced him to retire. What would he do when he returns from Calcutta is a question that may be fairly asked. Would he send away Mr. Seshia Shastry? If he do this, he would be simply disposing of a cumbersome and unwieldy Minister, who has done nothing since his appointment as Dewan of Travancore. Mr. Seshia Shastry has mistaken his vocation. He was in the Revenue Department in the Madras Presidency before he assumed the Dewanship of Travancore, and it is my opinion, and the opinion of many that he should have remained in it.

MR. G. R. SHARPE.

The Civil and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, Mr. G. R Sharpe, left the district suddenly, for England, on two years' furlough. Ill health compelled him to take this sudden step. It is reported that Mr. Sharpe will retire after the expiration of his leave, and that his *locum tenens*, Mr. W. Logan, will be confirmed as Civil and Sessions Judge. Mr. Sharpe had been in the Malabar district almost ever since he came out to India. He was first Subordinate Judge at Calicut; then the Small Cause Court Judge of Tellicherry; and when Mr Cook retired, he was appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of South Malabar. His held this appointment for many years, but owing to certain disagreements with Mr. Ballard, then Collector of Malabar, he was transferred to Madura. But he did not remain long in Madura, having soon gone to Europe on furlough, and on his return to India, he was re-transferred to South Malabar, in which district he has since remained.

TRAVANCORE CENSUS OF 1050, OR 1874-75.

In the present Malabar year 1050, it has been determined to take a Census of the population of Travancore. The Maharajah has consequently issued the following Proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION BY

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dasa Vunchee Bania Rama Varmah Kolasekhara Kireetapati Munna Sultan Maharaj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shumsheer Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maha Rajah of Travancore, under date the 2nd day of Vrichigom 1050, corresponding with 16th day of November 1874

Whereas it is desirable to take a Census of the population of this State, and whereas it seems necessary to impress upon all Our subject the real object and importance of this measure with a view to guard against misrepresentations or mi-conceptions, we are pleased to notify that Our purpose, in sanctioning this measure, is simply to have accurate statistics of Our subject population of all castes and classes, to enable Us to watch the progress of the country, and for various purposes of Government. We specially desire it to be understood that, in so doing, We have in view the levying of no new tax, whatever, nor the increase of any of the existing taxes; and We therefore command that every person in Our dominions, when called upon by duly constituted authorities who will hereafter be named, submit a correct return of all the members of his household, including women and children, according to forms which will be duly supplied by Our officers.

2. If any person, whether a Government servant or not, maliciously and with the object of falsifying the results, either submit or instigate others to submit an incorrect return, or spread false rumours to frighten Our loyal subjects from complying with this proclamation or in any way obstruct the course of enumeration, he will on conviction before a duly constituted tribunal be punished for such offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and in default of payment with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

3. Every person refusing or failing to furnish the necessary information, in the manner and within the time which may be prescribed in the rules and notices which will be issued by the Dewan, will be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, and in default of payment to simple imprisonment not exceeding three months.—SIGN MANUAL.

The Census will include every class of the Maharajah's subjects, from the houseless, wandering or travelling people to the wealthy Brahmins and Nair landholders, and all districts in the State. Yeddavangays or petty States will not be omitted from the Census. The Tahsildar of a Taluk will take care to supply such Yeddavangays with the necessary forms and instructions. The Peishcars have been requested to invite the co-operation of the Yedda Prabhoos or landlords in the securing of perfectly satisfactory results from a Census of their estates.

MANGALORE.

This port in North Malabar has considerably risen in importance of late, and is now amongst the first in the list of the outports of the Madras Presidency. Although Captain Taylor, the Madras Master Attendant, could not visit Mangalore during his late tour to the south of the Presidency, the Government have, it is reported, determined to appoint a Master Attendant to the port. At present, it is under a Superintendent of Customs. The increase in the number of vessels visiting the port demands that an independent, professional officer should be appointed to it, who would look to its shipping and trading interests. The sooner, then, a Master Attendant is allowed for Mangalore, the better.

BOMBAY.

Fair.—The annual Mahim fair will commence to-morrow.

Absconded.—One Muns, woman, reported to the Police on Sunday that a girl, an inmate of her house had absconded with ornaments of the value of Rs. 100

Salute.—A salute was fired yesterday evening at 6 o'clock in honor of the return to the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Member of Council.

Cruelty to animals.—Hurry Moorar, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court on being adjudged guilty of cruely torturing his bullocks.

Scottish Day Schools.—The annual Public examination of these schools will be held this afternoon at half past four o'clock in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Hon. F. S. Chapman will preside.

Lost or stolen.—One Sheerazadeen Burhusee reported to the Police that his horse valued at Rs. 25 had strayed or was stolen from the verandah of his house at Cazee Mocler on the night of the 18th instant.

A pick-pocket.—Syed Abdool, was yesterday sentenced to receive thirty stripes by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court on being convicted of stealing 4 annas and 10 pice from the pocket of one Gunnoo Byroo whilst passing along the Duncan Road on the day previous.

Theft of wearing apparel.—Huree Purshotum, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court on three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to six week rigorous imprisonment upon each charge.

Housebreaking and theft.—Rahuntoola Jyro residing in Chunam Kilo Lane reported to the Police that at about 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 19th instant, some persons broke into his shop and opened a box from which they stole two silver anklets and forty-two cotton waist-coats of the collective value of Rs. 51.

House of Correction.—There were in all 386 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 141 were under sentences from the High Court, 214 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts-Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 339 were natives and the remaining Europeans, 47 in number.

An old offender.—One Talub Abbu a noted character who had been six times in the Common Jail and once in the House of Correction, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing six pieces of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 4 the property of one Tookaram Junajee; and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

The effects of drink.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a native. The deceased was found lying insensible from drink on the Cammatepoora road the previous day was and taken to the Hospital where he expired. The following verdict was recorded, "that death was caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking."

H. H. Sewajee Rao Balla Saheb, the eldest son of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, paid a complimentory visit to His Excellency the Governor yesterday morning and after exchanging the usual courtesies he took his leave, and is about to return to Indore by the first train this morning. H. H. was attended in his visit by his Uncle Cassey Rao Dada Saheb Holkar, and Sir Nowbut Bhawanee Sing Bahadoor, and Mr. Abbajee the private secretary to H. Highness.

An Inquiry in Lunacy.—Yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley held an enquiry in Chambers in the matter of XXXIX of 1858 and in the matter of Jethabhoy Kooshaldass, a Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, alleged to be a lunatic. Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for Dewallee, the applicant, wife of Jethabhop. Dr. William George Hunter and Dr. Shantaram Withul were examined, and his Lordship then stated that he would make the usual report to the Court of its finding with regard to the alleged lunacy.

Yesterday at the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Jugmohundass Vandravandass vs. Ichallal Purmanundass and moved for a *rule nisi* for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Farran moved on an affidavit, which stated that the defendant was wasting the estate in connection with which the suit was brought and was not acting in accordance with the terms of the will under which he was appointed guardian of the infant.

His Lordship granted a rule as applied for.

St. John's School and Maria Christina Viegas Girls' School. Dadur.—The annual General Meeting for the distribution of prizes was held in the Church precincts of N. S. de Salvacao on Sunday the 20th inst. A pandal was erected and tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The Rev. Father Gomes, Vicar General of the north, presided. The Secretary read the Report after which addresses were made by some young gentlemen taking an active interest in the Catholic childrens' education; and the Rev. Father Braz Fernandez, the Patron of the Institution, also spoke. The Girls' School was established on the 2nd March of this year, and now musters above 65 in number under the tuition of the "Daughters of Charity."

The story of a Pony.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Inspector Burns charged Mr. Cassum the apothecary to the dockyard with driving a small pony in a large shigram, or in other words torturing a dumb animal.

His Worship—Well the pony is a small one and ought not to be placed in such a large gharry.

Mr. Cassum—The pony is a Pegu, your Worship, and eats nine seers of gram a day.

His Worship—Well, you had better give me your word to the effect that you will not again use the pony in the same conveyance.

Mr. Cassum—Certainly your Worship, any wish you express shall be gratified by me.

His Worship—You are cautioned and discharged.

Mr. Cassum—Thank your Worship, may I drive the pony in a buggy.

His Worship—Yes. A small buggy could not be bjected to.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr James Cooke, Mr Perrins Francois, Mr W Lowther, Mr J Rankin, Mr Dunk, and Lieut S George.

For Brindisi—Mr J S Keay, Mr Moung Aungthoo, and Mr Moung Bhoohoor.

For Venice—Mr Bain, and Mr James.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE S. P. G. F. P.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts took place in the Durbar Room, at the Town Hall, yesterday evening at half past 5 o'clock. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay presided. Among the gentlemen present were the Venble Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Messrs. Hope, Pedder, J. F. Spencer, Fletcher, Hussey, James Shepherd and Captain E. L. Marryat, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Rev. Messrs. Maule, Gilder. Sharpin, Page, Polehampton, Robertson, Weatherhead and one or two native missionaries; and among the ladies were Mrs. Douglass Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Maule, Mrs. Marryat, Mrs. Edgington, Mrs. Weatherhead and others. The proceedings opened with prayer by the Reverend W. Maule, the Secretary, who afterwards read the report for the year 1874. The meeting was then addressed at some length by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, who moved the first resolution regarding the adoption of the report. Mr. T. C. Hope seconded the resolution. Mr. Maule then read the Committee appointed for the coming year, and the Bishop addressed the meeting. Mr. Pedder then tendered a vote of thanks to the Right Reverend the Chairman and was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.

His Lordship the Bishop then dismissed the meeting after pronouncing the Benediction.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate. Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Judge for prisoner No. 2. The rest of the prisoners were undefended.

Joomjee Woman, being examined by Mr. Crawford said—

EXTRACTS.

PACKED BY
BROS.

at first reported as a very
pened at the Zoological Gardens in
ark. Thompson and Godfrey, two of
, were sweeping out the cage of the large
ian rhinoceros, when the brute, it is stated, rushed in from the paddock, knocked the men down, and tried to trample on them. Scott, another keeper, came at once to their aid, and hitting the rhinoceros in the eye with his whip, drove it off. A corner of the cage is fenced off with iron, and into this Scott dragged the two men. Godfrey fainted, and fell with his head in the cage, and the rhinoceros rushed back and again attacked him. Scott, with his whip once more drove the animal off. Godfrey, however, fell a second time, and the rhinoceros returning to the charge, tore the flesh off the man's leg from the thigh down to the knee, laying the bone bare. Once again Scott drove the beast away, and finally succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in carrying the two other men out of the cage. Mr. Frank Buckland, however, says the above report, is a great exaggeration, and on the authority of Mr. Bartlett, the resident superintendent, gives the following as the real facts of the case:—The accident was the result of the carelessness of the keepers themselves. When the elephant-house was built, doors moved by chains and pulleys from the outside were arranged so that when the rhinoceros's den required cleaning the Elephant could be let out into the paddock, and the rhinoceros then be driven into the elephant's loose box. This plan entirely prevents the keepers being in any way exposed to danger. In spite of these appliances, and to save a little trouble, the keepers have been in the habit of turning the rhinoceros direct out into the paddock; one of the keepers then fed and attended the animal outside, while the other two swept out the den. On the morning of the accident Scott, who ought to have been watching and attracting the attention of the rhinoceros outside the paddock, neglected to do so, and the other two men inside the den were equally careless in their look-out. The animal made a noiseless rush back into his house, and so sudden was his entry that both the men made for the same side of the iron safety shield in the corner. This escape is only large enough for one man to pass in on each side at a time, for if it were larger the rhinoceros would get his head inside the shield. There is room for two if not three men to stand behind this shield, besides which there are iron steps let into the wall by which they can easily reach a platform above. The outside man, Godfrey, instead of having "the flesh torn off his right leg from the hip to the knee in a ghastly wound that laid the leg bone bare for its entire length," had his leg severely bruised, and it subsequently swelled so much that he is not able to use it at present. Fortunately there are no bones broken, neither was there any wound, the skin being only grazed. Thompson was less hurt, and both men walked out of the den and were not carried by Scott. Not one drop of "blood or foam or bloodshot eye" was seen during the whole tableau. The rhinoceros vented most of his rage on a large watering-pot which the men had left in his cage. Both men are shortly expected to resume their duties.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

MR. STANLEY'S MISSION.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

NEXT morning Jumbe came, bringing with him more substantial tokens of friendship, and quite a retinue of chiefs, until our boat, already well loaded, had her gunwales but a foot above water. After reciprocating Jumbe's acts of friendship, the first questions I naturally asked were relative to the length, breadth, and depth of the Rufiji River; the countries round about him and the slave trade; its land route, and what the prospects of opening legitimate commerce between him, his people, and neighbours with white people. Such information as may be embodied in the following remarks has been gleaned from him, the Chief of Saninga, the guides, and Hasson bin Salim el Shaksi, whom I met next day on the Rufiji River.

First as regards this great stream, its length, and value to European merchants. All parties united in informing us that the Rufiji River rises in Gangeh—Ugangeh according to Arabic and Swahilli traders—which, as near as I can make out, with a desire to be as accurate as possible, is south by west of Unyanyembe. The main branch, known in the far interior as the Rwaha, comes from south of west from Jumbe, the lesser branch, but an important one, is called Kisunga, and comes from the south-east, from possibly the same range of mountains as the north western branch of the Rovuma takes its rise. On traversing Ugangeh, the Rufiji, as yet an insignificant stream, flows eastward through Northern Ubena, then the country of Sango or Usango, when, arriving in Urori, it gains power and volume by an accession of many small streams which drain the pastoral land of Urori. The Warcui, or people of Urori, use this stream greatly. They fish in its waters; they hunt hippopotamus for the sake of its teeth, and hides to make their shields; they convey butter and fat long distances up and down in canoes to trade for salt; they voyage on it for important hunting excursions; from all of which I gather that at a distance of 240 geographical miles from the sea the Rufiji is of magnitude sufficient to be utilised by the natives; and from Hassan bin Salim el Shaksi, who has crossed it several times in Urori, I learn that it is there about forty or fifty yards wide, with numerous fords in it, where the water only comes up to the hips—say about three feet deep.

It is well known to those who have been in Central Africa that Urori is a large country situate south of Ugogo. Along the southerly frontier of Ugogo rise several streams, the principal of which is the Kisigo, abounding with hippopotami and crocodiles. East of Urori commences Kasungu, through which the—Kisigo and its sister streams flow on to the Rwaha, which soon becomes known as the Rufiji. After traversing Kasungu, along a distance which the Arabs designate an eight days' journey, the Rufiji enters Katanga from the south-west, from which may be deduced the inference that the river makes a deep bend before reaching Katanga. From Katanga to Matumbi is ten days' journey. From Jumbe to the Matumbi mountains is a distance of thirty miles. On the other side of the Matumbi Mountains the Rufiji is joined by the Kienga River, which, as I said before, comes from the south-west. According to Jumbe and two of his chiefs who had ascended the Rufiji as far as Matumbi, the river is deep enough for a boat of the size of the Wave (they were not aware that she drew five feet), but there are several bars during low ebb which impede navigation so that, though we might ascend far, we should find plenty of trouble and hard work. Our gig, they said, might easily ascend as far as Urori, if the natives permitted us, but it would require talk and bongo cloth.

The resources of the country around us, of Jumbe and the neighbouring tribes, were manifold, according to native report. Jumbe himself could sell me, if I required it three times as much rice as would fill the Wave. The people round about possessed abundance of this grain. On the entire Rufiji plain, between Matumbi and the sea, I might collect as much rice, Indian corn, chickens, and eggs as I needed or could take away cheap. Jumbe would sell me fifteen measures of rice for a cloth worth a dollar at Zanzibar where only six measures of rice sell for that sum. In exchange for their products they were willing to receive silver money, dollars and rupees, umpice, crockery, glass ware, and cotton cloth. At the base of the mountains of Matumbi is to be found an abundance of gum copal, the fossil gum known here as mean darusi, from which carriage varnish is made. It is sold by the frasilah, a weight of 35lbs. At the base of the mountains, where there is an inexhaustible supply of it, it can be purchased at from dls. 1 75c to dls. 3 per frasilah, according to the talents and eloquence of the purchaser. At Zanzibar it ranges in price from dls. 7 to dls. 9 per weight of 35lbs. This means, supposing a steam vessel drawing but 30 inches of water, specially constructed for river navigation, with a capacity of 30 tons, were to proceed up the Rufiji to the copal diggings, and purchase 30 1-8rs of this gum at dls. 3 per weight of 35lbs., that at Zanzibar the enterprising merchant could sell his cargo to the first European or American merchant for dls. 8 the frasilah at this very moment—in other words, obtain the handsome sum of dls. 12,500 for an outlay for a few days or weeks of dls. 5,700.

Beyond Matumbi all the countries north, south, and west, contain ivory in more or less quantities. Urori is rich in this precious article of trade. The same enterprising merchant having employed the late dry season in the collection of his gum copal cargo, could proceed safely any distance up the Rufiji as far as Urori, where he would have, of course, an agent in advance of him, and collect easily a cargo of 30 tons of ivory. This article is worth in Unyanyembe dls. 1 per lb.; in Urori it may be purchased from 60 cents to 90 cents per lb. If we make a tabular estimate of the cost and profit to be obtained in this trade your readers will perceive for themselves of what value painstaking geographical research is to the merchant:

To cost at Zanzibar of 30 tons ivory, at dls. 65 the frasilah, free of all duty...	124,800
To cost in Urori of 30 tons ivory, at dls. 31-60 the frasilah...	60,480
Clear profit £11,016 9s. 6d. or	64,320

Ugangeh is richer in ivory than Urori, according to the Arabs; but until my exploration of the Rufiji I admit that I never heard of this country before; but there is a vast extent of territory west of the Rufiji delta so little known that long years must elapse before the geography of Eastern Central Africa can become clear. Ugogo at the present time contributes occasionally large supplies of ivory to the coast; but the labour to obtain it by land, the tribute to which the merchant is subjected, the annoyances of which he is the object, are so great and many that, once the river traffic was opened, the proud Wogogo would be compelled to carry their own ivory to the Rufiji for sale. Katanga and Kasungu are both new countries, now made known for the first time; so also are Korongo, Koni, Toleya, which lie on the north side of the Rufiji, between Kazungu and Matumbi. Descending the river from the Matumbi Mountains, the great plain which lies between them and its maritime delta extends before the eye, bounded to the north-east by the purple lines of the distant hills and ridges of Kweeki and Wande; eastward by the dark gloomy forest of the delta; southward, by the countries of Muhoro and Kilonga, which from a distance present an appearance of unbroken forest.

This great plain of the Rufiji is the creation of the river. The rich deposit which it left during ages is fathoms deep. On its surface, enriched every rainy season by the dark mould left by the inundations, lies inexhaustible wealth. Sugar rice, grain of various kinds, thrive wonderfully on the fat soil. It is the most populous district I have seen during four journeys to Africa, and I should estimate that at least 50,000 people inhabit this great plain. The villages stand in knots and clusters along the banks of the river, and from the time we passed Kisembea until we anchored opposite Jumbe each bank presented troops of curious sightseers, who stood in full view of us without the least fear or distrust, from which one may be pardoned if he concludes that they gained such courage from the knowledge of their numbers. Between Fugalleh and Nyambwa I must certainly have seen some thousands of natives, who, though they chaffed us considerably, showed the very best disposition—such a disposition as may be always looked for in a people with trading instincts.

Almost always the second question propounded to a native by me on this river was, "Do the slaves pass by this way?" They all answered me promptly, "No," following it with the required information. The answer each time was the same, except at Jumbe, where I discovered that I was almost opposite the exact spot where the Arab slave-traders sometimes crossed. The route now mainly adopted by the slave traders—commencing from Kiiwa Kivehja—crosses the Mgeugs River, the Mo-Pieni and, arriving at Petereh, passes through Sumangs, Ngumbu, Mamboro, Muhro, to Mirongegi, which lies close to Jumbe, and, crossing the river at Kisu, sometimes follows the northern bank of the Rufiji to Kikunia, a three days' journey to the slave driver. From Kikunia the main road is that which leads through Kisimeteh, Ngimpia, Sindsji, Kivinjia, Kiviuga, Kisigu, and arrives at Mbuamaji, on the sea; or the slave caravan pushes on to Dar Salaam. The route adopted by the slave-traders mainly in crossing the Rufiji is that which skirts the Matumbi mountains via Ruhinga, on the river. All the eastern villages along the line of travel through the Rufiji plain are interested in the slave trade. They keep the slave-traders informed of every item of news concerning the approach of any foe, particularly the white men, and I discovered that long before we had arrived at Jumbe the natives knew of our coming. Messengers had been despatched from Mishweh by river and by land to herald our advent in the Rufiji, and I noted also that as soon as our boat hove in sight of any village of a principal district a couple of canoes left well manned with paddlers to inform those above that the dreaded Wasungu had at last invaded the river with two boats. On the morrow I was informed by a servant of Jumbe's I should experience different treatment if I persisted in my intention of ascending the river.

Next morning we prepared to extend our discoveries up stream. The dew had fallen down heavily during the night. The tall reeds which fringed the river banks dripped huge raindrops, which the early sun transformed into the appearance of diamonds. Large crowds of natives speedily made their appearance, and were witnesses of our preliminary work of getting under way, but they made no demonstration of hostility. Soon after starting our gig put to shore to convey a man aboard, who expressed a wish to trade with the white men. As the gig rowed hard after us with him, this native took fright at the sound of our bugle, which was blown to hasten the movements of the rowers, and took a somersault into the water to the intense merriment of all on board and the sightseers on shore. We at once dropped anchor to encourage him, and to explain to him that it was a most foolish thing to be afraid of white men, who would never come up the Rufiji except as friends to the natives. We had the gig come ahead of him come on board again and depart with a profound respect for white people.

Continuing our journey a few snags made their appearance in the stream for the first time; but they presented no obstacles—the river was broad and deep enough on either side. Shortly after rounding a sharp bend of the river, the Matumbi mountains came clear and distinct in sight, from which I surmise that we were not twenty miles from them. While admiring the scene so suddenly presented to our view, we were approaching the northern bank of the river, on which a large settlement was visible. This district was called Kisu, and the people are strong upholders of the slave trade and hostile to white men, whom they have been taught to regard as enemies by the slave traders. We were compelled by the channel to approach within a few feet of the bank, and had they been able to decide rapidly upon hostilities we should all have been exposed to great danger. The friendly breeze, however, came on strong and fresh at this moment, and we swept by them in an instant. But we had no sooner passed this than another large cluster of villages came in sight, and a body of about 200 natives were seen at the landing-place. As we drew near the chief stepped out, and hailed us, demanding to know what business we had on the Rufiji. He was answered by one of our armed escort, a tall, robust young fellow, black as ink in feature, but with an eye like a hawk and shoulders that in breadth would not have disgraced the best man in her Majesty's Life Guards.

"We are white men. What do you want with us?"

"I want you to stop for a talk."

"We don't want to talk just yet. We have not gone far enough."

"I want you to stop first before you go up further."

"Cannot do it, master," answered he boldly, and making a certain sign, which all understand who know East Africans, that he was wearied.

"I tell you to stop."

"We are sick of stopping master: cannot do it master."

"Why have you come up the river?"

"To see."

"To see what?"

"The river."

"What about the river?"

"To know how far it goes, and how deep the water is."

"How far do you intened going?"

"As far as we can."

"There are bars (*fungo*) on the river. You cannot cross those in that big boat."

"We will try to."

"Well, now, take my advice; stop here, or it will be worse for you."

"Impossible, master."

"I'll make you stop."

"Do so, then, and farewell to you, master."

The chief of Kisu was left fuming on the landing-place, and men were seen running hither and thither in alarm, violently gesticulating and stamping their feet and all this time the Wave was plunging up river before a spanking breeze.

We were sailing gloriously along and the Kisu chief and his violent people were left far behind. Bend after bend had been safely rounded, the mountains became more distinct, when we suddenly stopped and half keeled over. Our deep helm was furrowing the sand at the stern, and the bow, though drawing but two feet, was fast. Extricating her from her position, we sought another spot, and after great difficulty managed to cross the bar. The sun was fearfully hot, and seemed to burn into our brains. The wind died away, and came only in cat's paws. The current was not very rapid, as the river was broad at this place; but it was such laborious work with the oars that we had simply become subjects of derision to the jeering and hostile natives. However, we persevered, and, with one sail hoisted, we managed to creep along and make progress, though slow. Soon we were requested to halt a second time by the shore people; but we paid no heed to them except to answer an occasional question. The excitement was evidently growing along the shore, and our continued progress, despite all threats and commands, seemed to have plunged them into a paroxysm of rage. At one village a few miles above the larger settlements of Kisu, a friendly voice shouted out "You cannot go further with that big boat; there is no water ahead;" to which we answered cheerily, that was precisely what we came to know, and we would try, and if we could not go ahead we would return. About a mile above the village the river widened to about 300 yards. The low shores seemed to be but dried sandbanks, and right across from side to side the water rippled uneasily, with every indication of a stubborn bar. The guides, as they looked at it, said at once that we had come as far as we could go in the large boat. We pushed on, however, and went aground. We unshipped the rudder, hauled down the sail and manned fourteen oars and, with vociferous chorus to the exhilarating boat-song, we plunged forward, one of the young Englishmen sounding ahead. Again and again we tried it, but of no avail; over and over again we ploughed the sands, and stuck fast. Above this sand bar, which is about 200 yards in breadth the river resumes its usual depth, but the navigation is still impeded by sand bars.

After deliberating as to what had best be done, I determined to return and explore the two other principal exits from the delta, the Mgamba and the Kikunia, and then visit Mafia Island, opposite the Rufiji delta, after which I should have expended all the time I could spare before commencing my march into the interior. On descending the river the natives shouted out to us, "We know why the Wasungu have come up the Rufiji. You came here to find out about the slave-trade, to catch the slave traders. Return, and tell the other white people that we will not have the slave-traders troubled nor their road crossed." One chief was so furious that he followed us for half a mile with his men, cursing us and using the most violent language and gestures; but, fortunately for him, he confined himself to this verbal demonstration of hostility.

On the second day we entered the magnificent Mgambu, and eight hours after commencing the descent, arrived at the sea. Then, setting sail, we sailed north again, and two hours later we entered the noble estuary of the Kikunia branch of the delta, and before a vigorous breeze and an incoming tide, sailed up the river once more, and at night anchored at the mouth of Pemba Creek. At noon the next day we had entered the Simbaranga, and descended that stream to Saninga, where we were greeted with kindness by the people of that island.

Mafia Island we ascertained to be a most fertile island, abounding in palm-groves and shambas, or gardens. It is the third island in size within the Sultan's dominions. Situated opposite the delta of the Rufiji, it seems as if placed by nature at this position as the entrepot of the mainland, which is but ten miles distant. Ships of large tonnage could ride securely at anchor within 500 yards of Kismia Mafia, a place which the Admiralty charts absurdly call Kissomaug Point. Were not my letter already of such great length, I could easily point out the advantages of securing a portion of Mafia—say the district in the neighbourhood of Kismia Mafia—as a place to plant a colony of freed slaves, from which locality after instruction and preparation, they might emerge as enterprising traders with the interior, via the Rufiji River. But I must leave these remarks for some future letter and now hasten to give an unprejudiced opinion upon the value of our exploration of the Rufiji.

Readers interested in African exploration, in new commercial avenues, may see for themselves what the Rufiji is after reading this letter. It has lost but little in my estimation because I failed to ascend higher than Kisu in a boat built for ocean-sailing. Had I possessed the Lady Alice which Mr. Messenger of Teddington, was building for me and which has only arrived by the mail—I could have ascended, I believe, a couple of hundred miles, if not more with my entire escort of armed men. For exploration, prudence requires that we shall be prepared for all contingencies; that there shall be a sufficient force accompanying the explorer to enable him to make a proper defence if attacked. Our gig would have conveyed eight men and a week's provisions, but she would not have made us independent of the land, nor strong enough to resist attack, which would have endangered the success of our great journey. As I look at the Lady Alice I find her a boat of sufficient capacity to convey up any river a force of 25 men, with a month's provisions; yet she draws but 12 inches loaded. She is 40 feet in length, 6 feet beam, built of best Spanish cedar in water tight compartments. A duplicate of this boat would enable any traveller to proceed up the Rufiji as far as any native canoe, after which the report of such man, on his return, of the navigability or the Rufiji would settle the question for ever. In the meantime, so far as we ascended, the Rufiji must be classed as a navigable river. Such a steamer as Sir John Glover possessed on the Volta, or one built after the model of an American river-steamer may proceed up the Rufiji with ease, whenever any merchant shall be found bold enough to enter on a promising African venture.

Our work of exploration also clears up the difficulties of annihilating the overland route of the slave-trader. Steam launches properly built for river navigation, commanded by officers familiar with such service, assisted by guides procured at Saninga Island, may proceed either up the Mgambu or Simbaranga mouth of the Rufiji, and towing up with them a few light flatboats loaded with coal, could anchor them at Jumbe and proceeding lightly laden, could capture a few slave caravans, and bring down their proprietors to be punished at Zanzibar. Any naval officer, acting discreetly and energetically, could strike within four days a most effective and deadly blow at the land slave trade. Such a system of action at intervals of a few weeks could not fail to be followed by results which would gratify and astonish every one in England. Mafia Island, off Kismis Mafia, offers a capital rendezvous for the man-of-war during the absence of her launches; but if I may suggest anything from my experience of this river, I would advise that those officers charged with the duty should be men of real experience and who have volunteered for this important work; that one man-of-war should be appointed specially for this river duty, properly equipped with a capacious steam vessel, which might navigate the stream without detriment to the good cause. A small stern-wheeler, which any English Thames ship-builder could construct, drawing but 18 inches of water, armed with one mountain steel 7-pounder and a couple of rocket tubes, with a crew of forty men, could for ever solve the problem of how to stop the East African slave-trade.

Captain Elton, in his official report to Captain Prideaux, Acting Political Agent at Zanzibar, publishes the fact that a grand total of 4 096 slaves were marched by the overland route from Kiiwa to Dar Salaam. I know nothing whatever of the accuracy of these figures, but I have already disclosed to you the whereabouts of the slave-traders' tracks, and have informed you what my exploration of the Rufiji suggests should be done to crush the now established land slave traffic.

I should not have been at such pains to find out what I have given you above if I did not feel from my soul that the Government of Great Britain, which has expended so many vast sums for the suppression of the salve-trade, might, for the small amount of £5 000, begin to hope that her great mission in East Africa was approaching its successful accomplishment, and so enable all men to cry "Laus Deo."

HENRY M. STANLEY.

IN 1880—LAW!

DEDICATED to the Philanthropic Party, as a Prophecy of what it will come to.

MANSION HOUSE.

John Smith, 45, a powerful-looking costermonger, was charged before Mr. Alderman Jones (who took his seat on the Bench for the first time as the representative of the new Bayswater Ward) with beating and kicking his wife.

Policeman X deposed that the facts of the case were of the customary character. The prisoner took the kitchen poker, and broke it over his wife's head. He nearly killed her. She would not be called as a witness, as she had to answer on her own account. Moreover, he (the witness) had seen the assault, and had taken the prisoner into custody the moment that the property of the landlord was in jeopardy.

The Alderman complimented Policeman X upon the moderation of his conduct, and ordered that he should be paid £2 out of the poor-box.

The prisoner declared that his wife was very aggravating. She would waste all her time in looking after the children.

The Alderman.—Well, well, I daresay there were faults on both sides. I shall dismiss the summons. You can go.

Policeman X. I beg your pardon, your Worship, but there is a second case against the prisoner. He is charged with breaking the kitchen poker—the property of his landlord.

The Alderman.—Ah, this is a far more serious matter. Well, what have you to say to this case, prisoner?

The Prisoner.—I plead guilty, your Majesty. Don't send me for trial, but deal with it at once.

The Alderman.—Very well. As this is the first time you have been before me, I shall pass a very mild sentence. The New Act for the Better Protection of Property allows me to award greater punishments than were permissible a few years since. Accordingly, I order that you be kept in penal servitude for five years.

The Prisoner was then removed, loudly expressing his satisfaction at the unusual mildness of the sentence.

Susan Smith, 53, wife of the last prisoner, was charged with neglecting to send her children to school.

The authorities were represented by the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. The prisoner was undefended.

It was proved that three children of the prisoner had been to school only twelve times in a fortnight.

The Alderman.—This is a very bad case—the worst I remember for many, many years. What have you to say for yourself

The Prisoner (crying). Please, Sir, the children are very ill. The Doctor says they are dying.

The Alderman.—The Act under which I am dealing with you, has nothing to do with that. However, if you have a doctor's certificate, you had better produce it.

The Prisoner.—A doctor's certificate! What's that, Sir?

The Attorney-General.—Don't waste time. Whatever it is, you haven't got it?

The Prisoner.—No, Sir.

The Attorney General—I must ask for the heaviest punishment in this case, your Worship.

The Alderman.—Certainly, Mr. Attorney. But really the poor creature seems to know nothing about it.

The Attorney-General.—Her ignorance is shared by several of the Magistrates, your Worship (a laugh). I need scarcely remind your Worship that the New Educational Act does not profess to teach law to adults, but merely claims the right of instructing the children of the poor (laughter), especially in the arts of reading, French and Russian, painting on velvet, and playing upon the harp. (A laugh.) Really time was pressing. He (the Attorney-General) and his learned friend and colleague (the Solicitor-General) had to get through a large number of cases before the Court rose. They had been instructed to prosecute 43 Married Women and not less than 1,575 Widows for disobeying the commands of the School-Boards. That was surely a hard day's work to get through, even when there were lawyers in the case. (Laughter).

The Alderman (to Prisoner).—Have you anything to say?

The Prisoner.—I am a hard-working woman, Sir, and I have supported my children for the last seven years. If I am taken from them, they will have to go on the parish, as they won't allow them to remain at the school if the fees are not paid.

The Attorney-General.—They will have to go to the parish, eh? Well, that will be a bad thing for the ratepayers, but it cannot be helped. (A laugh.) May I beg your Worship to settle the case?

The Alderman.—Certainly. The new Act empowers me to sentence you to ten years' penal servitude. (To Clerk.) Ten years' penal servitude. Have her children sent to the Union, and—h'm! call the next case.—*Punch.*

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